By: Phillips H.B. No. 1761

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

1 AN ACT

2 relating to the eligibility of certain repeat sex offenders for

3 release on parole.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

5 SECTION 1. Sections 4(a) and (b), Article 37.07, Code of

Criminal Procedure, are amended to read as follows:

7 (a)(1) Except as provided by Subdivision (2), in $[\frac{1}{1}]$ the

8 penalty phase of the trial of a felony case in which the punishment

is to be assessed by the jury rather than the court, if the offense

of which the jury has found the defendant guilty is listed in

Section 3g(a)(1), Article 42.12, [of this code] or if the judgment

contains an affirmative finding under Section 3g(a)(2), Article

13 42.12, [of this code, unless the defendant has been convicted of a

capital felony] the court shall charge the jury in writing as

15 follows:

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"Under the law applicable in this case, the defendant, if

sentenced to a term of imprisonment, may earn time off the period of

incarceration imposed through the award of good conduct time.

19 Prison authorities may award good conduct time to a prisoner who

exhibits good behavior, diligence in carrying out prison work

assignments, and attempts at rehabilitation. If a prisoner engages

in misconduct, prison authorities may also take away all or part of

any good conduct time earned by the prisoner.

"It is also possible that the length of time for which the

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defendant will be imprisoned might be reduced by the award of parole.

"Under the law applicable in this case, if the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, he will not become eligible for parole until the actual time served equals one-half of the sentence imposed or 30 years, whichever is less, without consideration of any good conduct time he may earn. If the defendant is sentenced to a term of less than four years, he must serve at least two years before he is eligible for parole. Eligibility for parole does not guarantee that parole will be granted.

"It cannot accurately be predicted how the parole law and good conduct time might be applied to this defendant if he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, because the application of these laws will depend on decisions made by prison and parole authorities.

"You may consider the existence of the parole law and good conduct time. However, you are not to consider the extent to which good conduct time may be awarded to or forfeited by this particular defendant. You are not to consider the manner in which the parole law may be applied to this particular defendant."

(2) Subdivision (1) does not apply to:

(A) a capital felony case; or

(B) a felony case in which a prior conviction has been alleged for enhancement of punishment as provided by Section 12.42(c)(2), Penal Code, if the judgment or the papers in the case, as applicable, for the offense of which the jury has found the defendant guilty and any offense used to support the enhancement

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contain an affirmative finding that the victim or intended victim
was younger than 17 years of age at the time of the offense.

(b) (1) Except as provided by Subdivision (2), in [In] the penalty phase of the trial of a felony case in which the punishment is to be assessed by the jury rather than the court, if the offense is punishable as a felony of the first degree, if a prior conviction has been alleged for enhancement of punishment as provided by Section 12.42(b), (c), or (d), Penal Code, or if the offense is a felony not designated as a capital felony or a felony of the first, second, or third degree and the maximum term of imprisonment that may be imposed for the offense is longer than 60 years, [unless the offense of which the jury has found the defendant guilty is listed in Section 3g(a)(1), Article 42.12, of this code or the judgment contains an affirmative finding under Section 3g(a)(2), Article 42.12, of this code.

"Under the law applicable in this case, the defendant, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, may earn time off the period of incarceration imposed through the award of good conduct time. Prison authorities may award good conduct time to a prisoner who exhibits good behavior, diligence in carrying out prison work assignments, and attempts at rehabilitation. If a prisoner engages in misconduct, prison authorities may also take away all or part of any good conduct time earned by the prisoner.

"It is also possible that the length of time for which the defendant will be imprisoned might be reduced by the award of parole.

"Under the law applicable in this case, if the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, he will not become eligible for parole until the actual time served plus any good conduct time earned equals one-fourth of the sentence imposed or 15 years, whichever is less. Eligibility for parole does not guarantee that parole will be granted.

"It cannot accurately be predicted how the parole law and good conduct time might be applied to this defendant if he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, because the application of these laws will depend on decisions made by prison and parole authorities.

"You may consider the existence of the parole law and good conduct time. However, you are not to consider the extent to which good conduct time may be awarded to or forfeited by this particular defendant. You are not to consider the manner in which the parole law may be applied to this particular defendant."

- 17 (2) Subdivision (1) does not apply to a felony case if:

 (A) the felony is listed in Section 3g(a)(1),
- 19 Article 42.12;

- 20 <u>(B) the judgment in the case contains an</u>
 21 <u>affirmative finding under Section 3g(a)(2), Article 42.12; or</u>
- (C) a prior conviction has been alleged for enhancement of punishment as provided by Section 12.42(c)(2), Penal Code, and the judgment or the papers in the case, as applicable, for the offense of which the jury has found the defendant guilty and any offense used to support the enhancement contain an affirmative finding that the victim or intended victim was younger than 17 years

- 1 of age at the time of the offense.
- 2 SECTION 2. Article 42.015, Code of Criminal Procedure, is
- 3 amended to read as follows:
- 4 Art. 42.015. FINDING OF AGE OF VICTIM. In the trial of an
- 5 offense under Section 20.02, 20.03, or 20.04, Penal Code, \underline{an}
- 6 offense listed in Section 12.42(c)(2), Penal Code, or an attempt,
- 7 conspiracy, or solicitation to commit an offense described by this
- 8 article [one of those offenses], the judge shall make an
- 9 affirmative finding of fact and enter the affirmative finding in
- 10 the judgment in the case if the judge determines that the victim or
- 11 intended victim was younger than 17 years of age at the time of the
- 12 offense.
- SECTION 3. Section 5(e), Article 42.12, Code of Criminal
- 14 Procedure, is amended to read as follows:
- 15 (e) If a judge places on community supervision under this
- 16 section a defendant charged with an offense under Section 20.02,
- 17 20.03, or 20.04, Penal Code, an offense listed in Section
- 18 12.42(c)(2), Penal Code, or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation
- 19 to commit an offense described by this subsection [one of those
- 20 offenses], the judge shall make an affirmative finding of fact and
- 21 file a statement of that affirmative finding with the papers in the
- 22 case if the judge determines that the victim or intended victim was
- younger than 17 years of age at the time of the offense.
- SECTION 4. Section 508.145(c), Government Code, is amended
- 25 to read as follows:
- 26 (c) An inmate serving a life sentence under Section
- 27 12.42(c)(2), Penal Code, is not eligible for release on parole if

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the judgment or the papers in the case, as applicable, for the 1 2 offense of which the defendant was convicted and any offense used to support enhanced punishment under that subdivision contain an 3 4 affirmative finding that the victim or intended victim was younger than 17 years of age at the time of the offense. In the absence of 5 6 an affirmative finding described by this subsection, an [An] inmate 7 serving a life sentence under Section 12.42(c)(2), Penal Code, is 8 not eligible for release on parole until the actual calendar time the inmate has served, without consideration of good conduct time, 9 10 equals 35 calendar years.

SECTION 5. The change in law made by this Act applies only to an offense committed on or after the effective date of this Act. An offense committed before the effective date of this Act is covered by the law in effect when the offense was committed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose. For purposes of this section, an offense was committed before the effective date of this Act if any element of the offense was committed before that date.

19 SECTION 6. This Act takes effect September 1, 2005.

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